

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9 EX892 Esc

No. 288

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics

Extension Service Circular 288

July 1938

LIBRARY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EXPERIMENT STATIONS
July 1 - 1938
EXPERIMENT STATION FILE

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF NEGRO 4-H CLUB WORK

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO 1936

By

Erwin H. Shinn

Senior Agriculturist

Extension Studies and Teaching Section
Division of Cooperative Extension

CONTENTS

Page

Purpose of the study	2
Enrollment in Negro 4-H Clubs	2
Growth of Negro 4-H Club work by States	3
4-H Club members completing projects	3
Increase in completions by States	3
Percentage of 4-H members completing, 1920 and 1936	3
Total enrollment and completions by years	7
Volume of club work related to size of Negro extension staff	10
Number of extension workers, by States, 1920-36	10
Number of farms and number of Negro boys and girls of club age per extension worker	10
4-H Club enrollment per extension worker, by States	12
Growth in 4-H enrollment per extension worker, by years, 1920-36	12
Composition of Negro 4-H membership	16
Boys and girls continuing in club work	16
Length of membership	16
Distribution of Negro 4-H Club members by age groups and percentage enrolled by years, 1930-36, with average ages	18
Percentage of Negro 4-H Club members out of school, 1930-36	18
Voluntary local leadership in Negro 4-H Club work	21
Number of local leaders	21
Leader-training meetings attended	21
Average size of clubs	22
Demonstrations and judging teams	22
Summary and conclusions	23

DISTRIBUTION.--A copy of this circular has been sent to each extension director; Negro State and assistant State leader and county agent in agricultural, home demonstration, and club work; agricultural-college library and experiment-station library.



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF NEGRO 4-H CLUB WORK

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO 1936

By
Erwin H. Shinn
Senior Agriculturist
Extension Studies and Teaching Section
Division of Cooperative Extension

4-H Club work with Negro farm youth is a constituent element of the Federal and State Extension Services in agriculture and home economics conducted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State colleges of agriculture.

In every county where Negro extension work is conducted, boys and girls enrolled as club members are taught how to improve practices in farming, homemaking, and community life by a group of 432 Negro agricultural and home-economics extension workers. Negro club work therefore is a definite part of the extension program for adult Negro farmers and homemakers, since it is carried on by the same group of workers.

The distinctive educational objectives of Negro 4-H Club work coincide with those of the same type of work for white boys and girls. Although certain modifications in programs are necessary at times with each group to meet local interests, ability, and needs of the respective groups, the programs for both are similar. 4-H Club work aims definitely to teach boys and girls methods of improving practices in farming and homemaking to the end that farm income may be increased and standards of living raised to a higher level. It endeavors to develop among farm youth favorable attitudes toward agriculture and to teach ways of deriving greater satisfaction from a life on the farm.

Club work also includes in its program other elements believed to have much value in the fuller development of farm youth. These values are derived from learning simple principles and practices in healthful living, personal cleanliness and home sanitation; social values of the home and community; guidance values in the choice of a life work; ethical standards, such as proper conduct and attitudes toward others, the importance of cooperation and working with others, and the appreciation of nature and the beautiful. All these elements are regarded as most valuable assets in the development of youth, irrespective of the local environment in which they reside.

Club work with Negro farm youth has experienced a gradual growth since its inception about 20 years ago. At the end of the first decade of this work the total enrollment of Negro boys and girls in 4-H Club work was about 49,000. This number has grown gradually until the enrollment for the year 1936 was 132,365 - a gain of 83,365 members. There can be no question that 4-H Club activities have been effective in stimulating thousands of Negro

farm youth to attain greater educational advantages by learning many things of practical value in the improvement of existing conditions on their farms and in their homes and communities.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This statistical analysis of Negro club work was undertaken for the purpose of portraying the present status and trends in extension work with special reference to Negro farm youth. The different figures and tables present data which were taken from the annual reports of Negro extension workers. The period covered in the study extends from 1920 to 1936, inclusive.

These data reveal rather clearly how Negro extension work with farm youth has expanded during the period covered in this study. It is hoped that the various analyses made and interpreted will suggest ways of improving Negro 4-H Club work to the end that it may be made more effective in reaching larger groups of Negro farm boys and girls. It is hoped further that this opportunity to study a detailed analysis of Negro 4-H Club work may serve to arouse interest and offer suggestions as to how other helpful studies in Negro extension work can be made to contribute to the effectiveness of Negro extension teaching.

ENROLLMENT IN NEGRO 4-H CLUBS

Percentage of Eligible Boys and Girls Enrolled

Wide variation exists with respect to the number of Negro farm and nonfarm youth 10 to 20 years of age in the 15 States included in this study. According to the 1930 Census there were 1,733,034 Negro rural youth 10 to 20 years of age. The State of Mississippi has the largest number of Negro rural boys and girls in this age group, with a total of 228,106. The next ranking State is Georgia, with a total of 219,796, followed next in order by South Carolina, with a total of 202,686. Of the States concerned, the State with the smallest number of Negro rural youth 10 to 20 years of age is West Virginia, with 16,964, followed next by Kentucky, with 24,751, Oklahoma, with 27,721, and Maryland, with 28,649.

There is considerable variation in the club enrollment in these States for the year 1936, as would be expected in view of the range of differences in the number of rural boys and girls eligible for 4-H Club membership. The total Negro club enrollment for 1936 was 132,365. The State of Mississippi had the largest club enrollment, with 22,469, followed closely by Georgia, with 21,923, and Alabama, with 12,942.

Oklahoma shows the highest percentage of boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age enrolled in 4-H Clubs, the percentage being 20.88 for 1936. Next in order is Tennessee, with 10.31 percent of the 10 to 20 year-olds enrolled in club work. The comparatively small number of Negro farm boys and girls

eligible for club membership in Oklahoma and Tennessee may account for the high percentage enrolled, since these are the only two States that enroll 10 percent or more of their eligible membership. Kentucky ranks lowest in percentage of its Negro rural youth enrolled in 4-H Club work, with a percentage of 4.00, followed closely by Louisiana, with a percentage of 4.02. The average percentage enrollment of the total Negro rural youth population 10 to 20 years of age in the 15 States studied was 7.64 percent in 1936 (fig. 1).

Growth of Negro 4-H Club Work, by States

One criterion for measuring progress in club work is the increase in enrollment from year to year. The data show that the club membership in 1936 in all States was much larger than in 1920. Figure 2 gives the actual enrollment by States for these two periods with the percentage of increase in each. South Carolina ranks highest with an increase in enrollment of 2,617 percent, but the total club enrollment for the State in 1920 was only 413 members which accounts at least in part for the high percentage of increase. Georgia, with an increase of 484 percent, ranks next highest, followed by Alabama, with an increase of 434 percent. The lowest three States in percentage of increase in club membership named in descending order are: Oklahoma, with 74; Kentucky, with 47; and Arkansas, with 13, respectively. Arkansas was the second highest, however, in its Negro club enrollment in 1920, with 6,461 members, surpassed only by Mississippi, with an enrollment of 8,284. Mississippi, with a potential club enrollment of 228,106 or more than twice that of Arkansas with a potential club enrollment of 98,200, increased its club membership by 171 percent, while Arkansas increased its membership by 13 percent during the period from 1920 to 1936 (fig. 2).

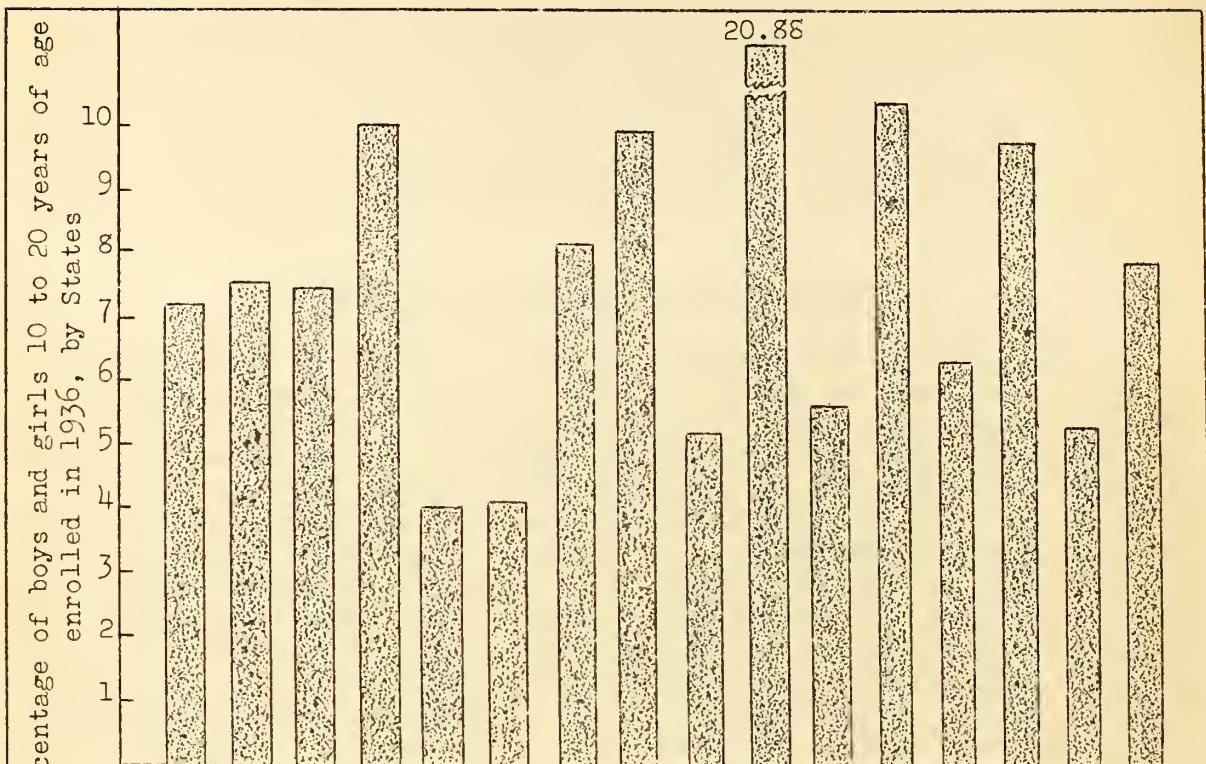
4-H CLUB MEMBERS COMPLETING PROJECTS

Increase in Completions, by States

Equal in importance, if not more so, with increases in enrollment as a standard for measuring the effectiveness of Negro 4-H Club work are the increases noted from year to year in the number or percentage of completions of the work undertaken. The increases in percentage of completions for 1920 and 1936 surpass considerably the increases in percentage of enrollment for the same period in every State involved in this study. Information on the percentage of completions in South Carolina for 1920 is not available, so no estimate can be made on this factor for that State. That Negro extension agents have succeeded in increasing the number and percentage of project completions from 1920 to 1936 is definite evidence of progress in the effectiveness of conducting the work (fig. 3).

Percentage of 4-H Members Completing, 1920 and 1936

Data are shown here to indicate the percentage of increase in completions of 4-H Club work by Negro boys for the period 1920 and 1936. In most all of the States, rather notable progress has been made during this period.



State	Boys* 10-20 years	Girls* 10-20 years	Total*	Club enrollment - 1936	Percentage enrolled
Alabama	39,225	92,424	181,649	12,942	7.12
Arkansas	48,040	50,160	98,200	7,330	7.46
Florida	26,171	26,597	52,768	3,952	7.49
Georgia	109,390	110,406	219,796	21,923	9.97
Kentucky	12,603	12,143	24,751	990	4.00
Louisiana	64,874	67,078	131,952	5,303	4.02
Maryland	15,229	13,420	28,649	2,327	8.12
Mississippi ..	112,681	115,425	223,106	22,469	9.85
North Carolina	98,834	98,454	197,288	10,120	5.13
Oklahoma	14,047	13,674	27,721	5,787	20.88
South Carolina	99,775	102,911	202,686	11,221	5.54
Tennessee	32,981	31,431	64,462	6,645	10.31
Texas	68,096	69,124	137,220	8,517	6.21
Virginia	61,922	58,900	120,822	11,955	9.89
West Virginia	8,141	8,823	16,964	879	5.18
15 States	862,009	871,025	1,733,034	132,365	7.64

* 1930 Census.

Figure 1. - Relation of 4-H enrollment in 1936 to number of Negro boys and girls 10-20 years of age by States, both farm and rural nonfarm.

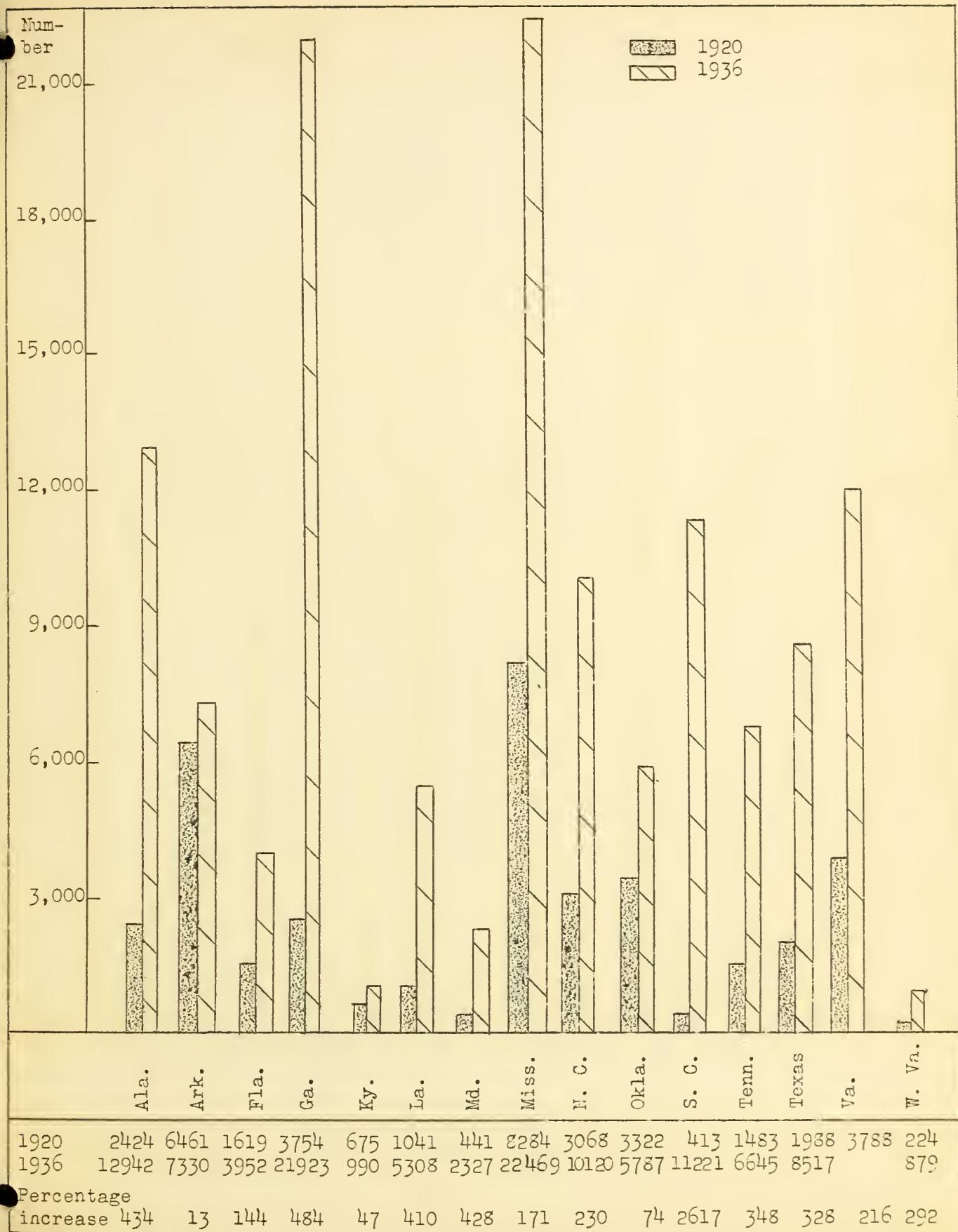


Figure 2. - Enrollment in Negro club work by States for 1920 and 1936.

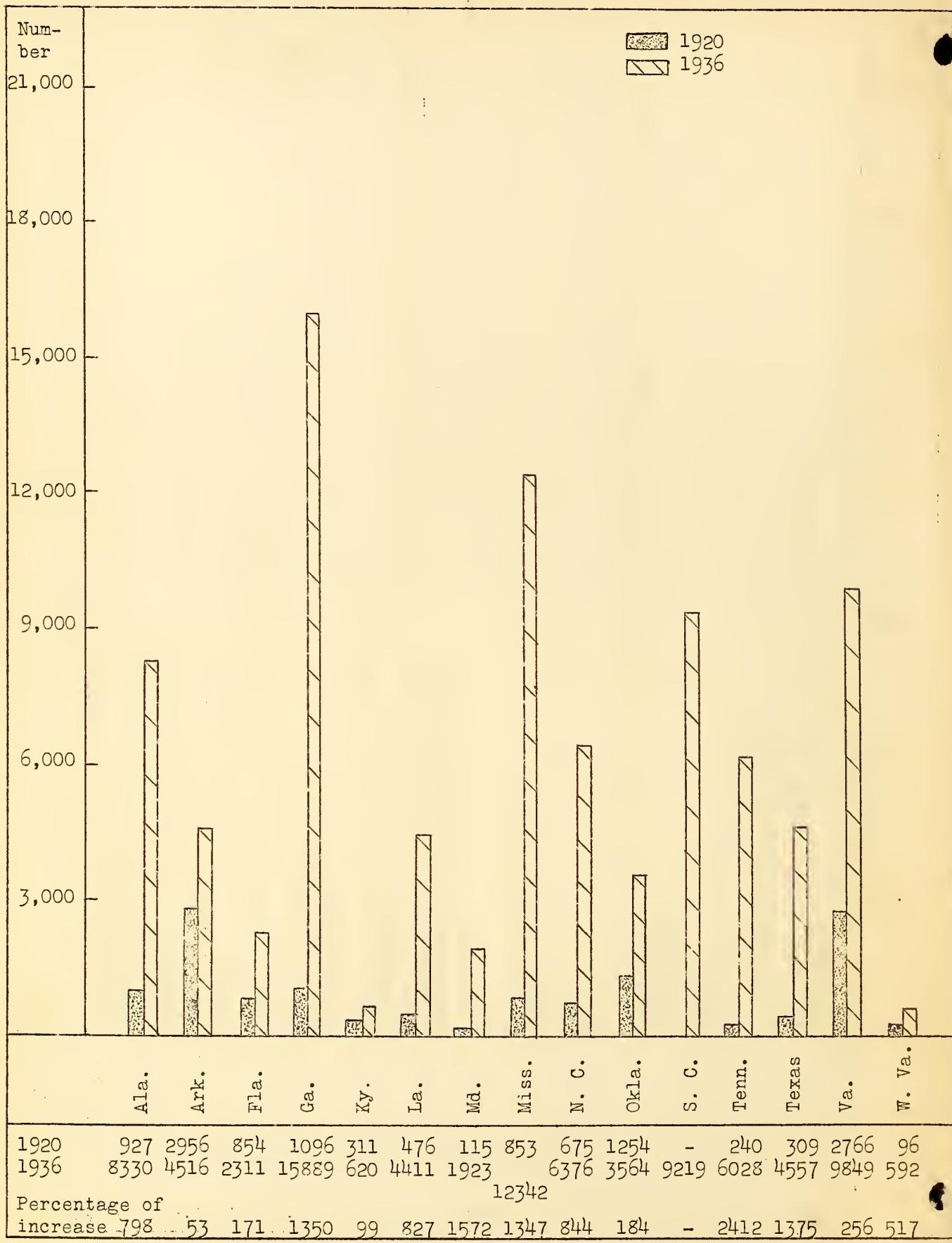


Figure 3. - Completions in Negro work by States, 1920 and 1936.
832-38

In every State except Louisiana and West Virginia the percentage of Negro boys completing their club work was much higher in 1936 than in 1920, as is revealed in figure 4. In both these States, however, the percentage of completions for 1920 was considerably higher than it was in any other State, and due to this fact some allowance should be made for the relatively small increase of completions in Louisiana and the decrease in completions in West Virginia for the 2 years. The percentage of Negro boys completing their club work in West Virginia in 1920 was 74 percent as compared to 64 in 1936 - a loss of about 10 percent. In Louisiana, the percentage of Negro boys completing in 1920 was 79 percent as compared to 81 in 1936 - a gain of 2 percent. Further comparisons in percentage of increases for the periods 1920 and 1936 are shown in figure 4.

With respect to the percentage of Negro girls completing their club work for the two periods, these data present a somewhat different picture. The percentage of completions declined in Florida and Virginia in 1936 from what was shown in 1920. Substantial gains are noted in the percentage of increase in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia no data were available to show the percentage of completions for 1920. In the remaining States, very small changes are noted in the percentage of increase for 1936 over 1920 (fig. 5).

Total Enrollment and Completions, by Years

Noticeable progress was made in Negro boys' and girls' club work from 1920 to 1936. The number of boys enrolled in 1920 was 22,136, and by 1936 the number had increased to 54,102 - a gain of 31,966. In the case of the girls, the enrollment for 1920 was 16,849 and in 1936 it was 78,263 - a gain of 61,414.

The number of boys completing club work in 1920 was 4,817, and in 1936 it was 36,582 - a gain of 31,765. The number of girls completing in 1920 was 8,111, and in 1936 the number was 53,945 - an increase of 45,834. In comparing the growth in enrollment of boys' club members with the growth in completions the increase is about equal. But with girls' club members the increase in enrollment is greater than the increase in completions.

With respect to the increases in percentage of completions by years, the percentage of boys completing in 1920 was 21.8 percent, and in 1936 it was 67.6 - a gain of 45.8 percent. In the case of the girls, the percentage of completions in 1920 was 52.0 percent, and in 1936 it was 68.9 - a gain of only 16.9 percent. As stated in the foregoing paragraph, the percentage of boys completing in 1920 was less than half of that for the girls, whereas in 1936 the percentage of completions was about equal (table 1).

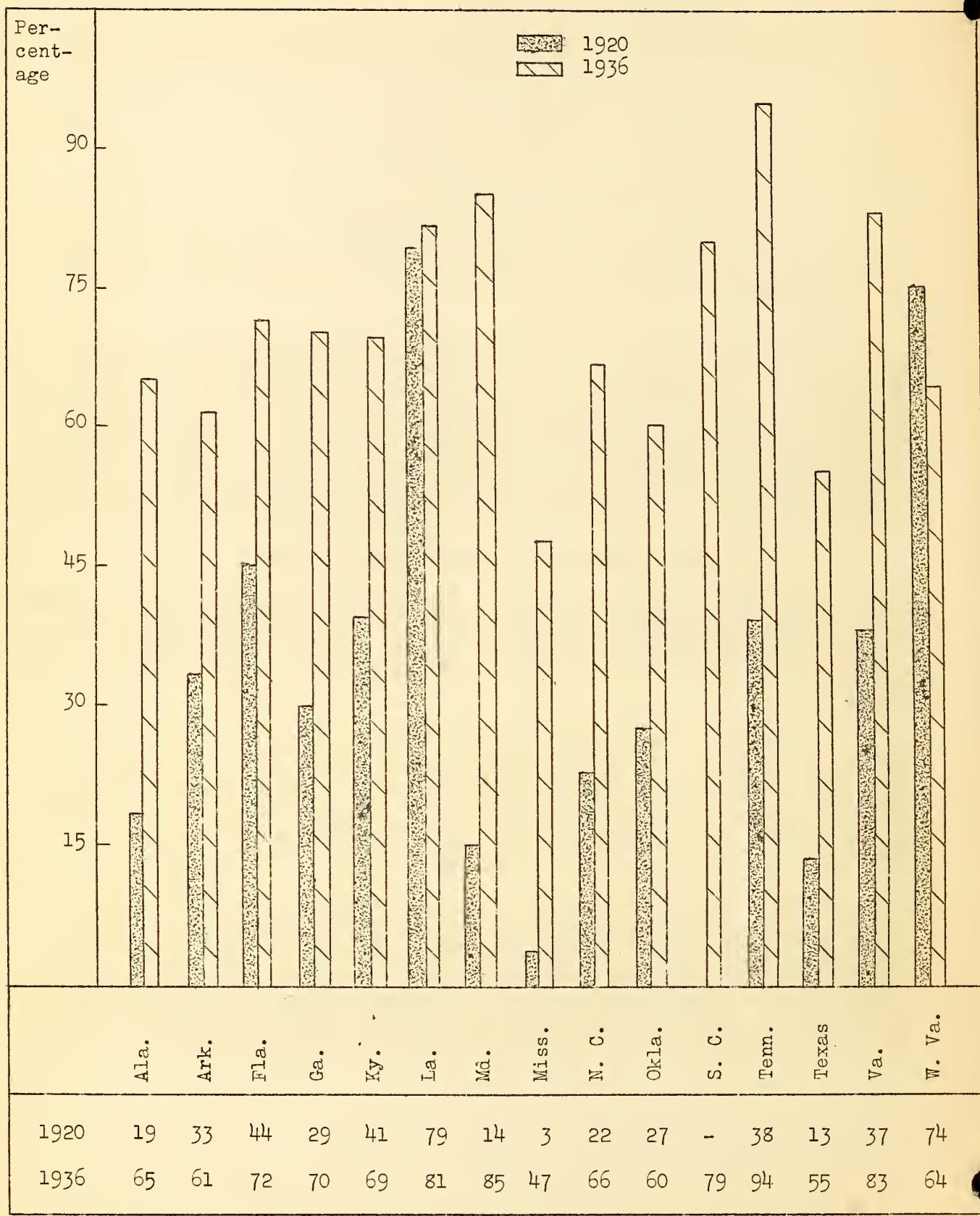


Figure 4. - Percentage of Negro boys completing 4-H Club work, 1920 and 1936.

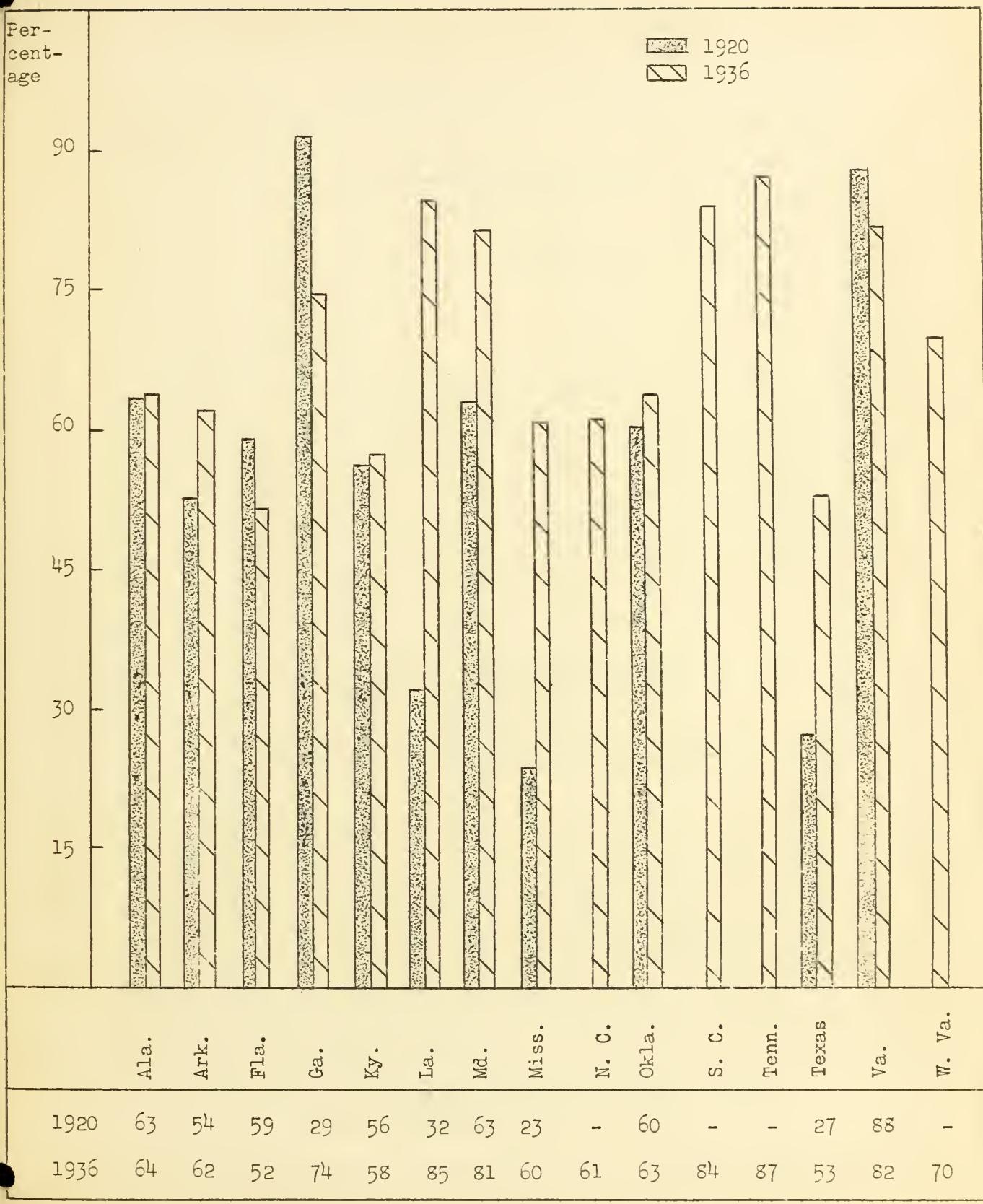


Figure 5. - Percentage of Negro girls completing 4-H Club work, 1920 and 1936.

Table 1. - Total number of Negro club members enrolled; completions, and percentage of completions by years, 1920-36

Year	Enrollment		Completions		Percentage of completions	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1920	22,136	16,849	4,817	8,111	21.8	48.1
1921	16,444	36,391	6,522	18,196	39.7	50.0
1922	17,341	66,660	9,489	43,154	54.7	64.7
1923	21,629	35,778	9,476	16,639	43.8	49.2
1924	21,721	27,114	9,679	10,276	44.6	37.9
1925	22,102	33,941	11,630	14,121	52.6	41.6
1926	21,967	38,230	13,179	21,848	60.0	57.1
1927	24,031	38,586	13,514	23,033	56.2	59.7
1928	25,647	42,332	15,660	25,598	61.0	60.5
1929	28,200	53,427	18,045	30,941	64.0	57.9
1930	29,601	50,613	18,865	29,880	63.7	59.0
1931	30,554	52,902	20,331	33,287	66.5	62.9
1932	36,730	55,636	26,217	37,718	71.4	67.8
1933	38,858	60,531	27,222	39,673	70.0	65.5
1934	42,219	58,797	29,797	40,813	70.6	69.4
1935	46,802	65,232	32,825	45,467	70.1	69.7
1936	54,102	78,263	36,582	53,945	67.6	68.9

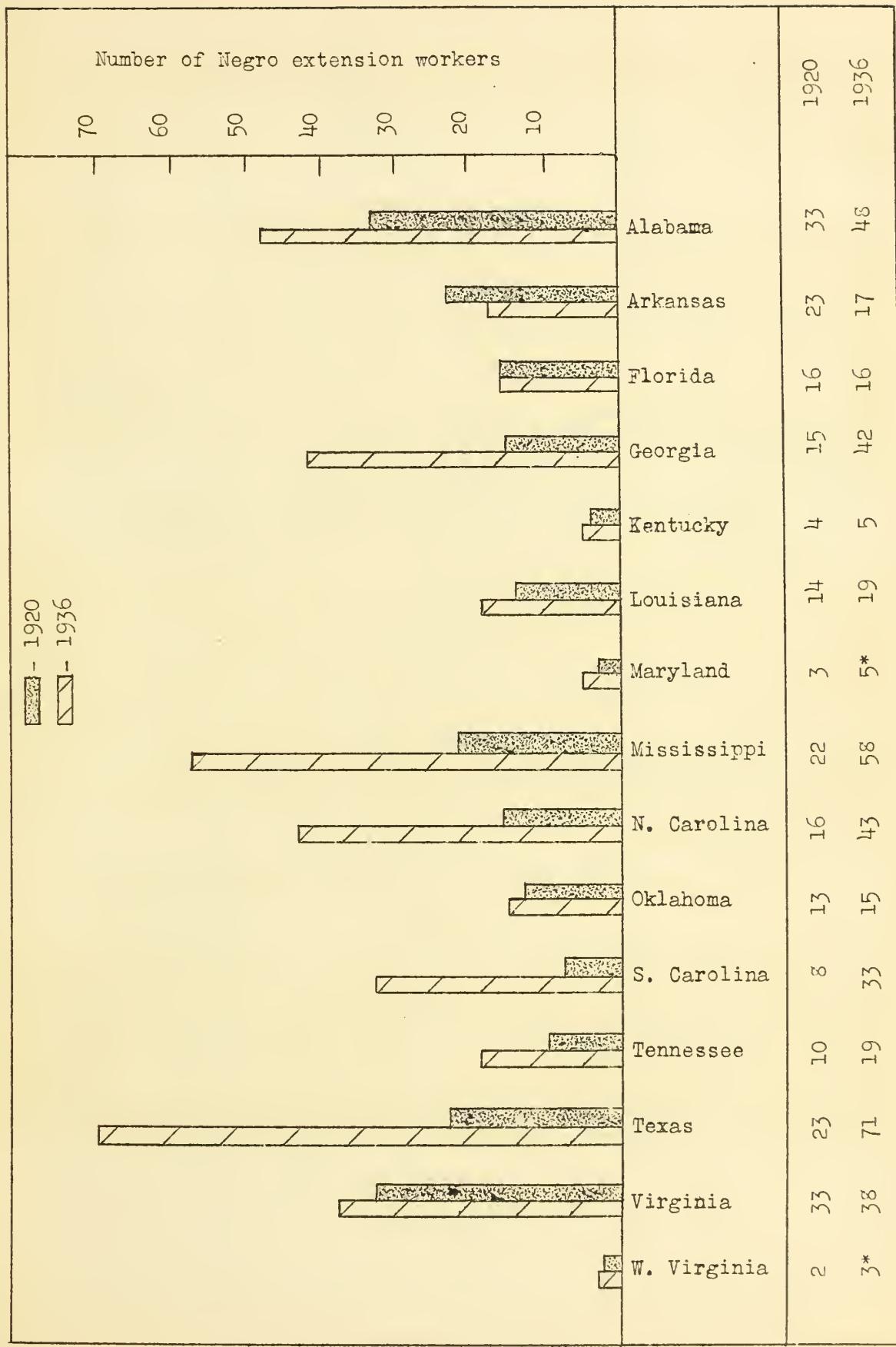
VOLUME OF CLUB WORK RELATED TO SIZE OF NEGRO EXTENSION STAFF

Number of Extension Workers, by States 1920-36

An analysis of the facts with respect to the increase in the number of Negro extension workers shows wide differences in States. In Alabama there were 33 Negro extension workers in 1920 as compared to 48 in 1936 - a gain of 15, or an increase of 45.4 percent. Georgia had 15 extension workers in 1920 compared to 42 in 1936 - a gain of 27, or 180 percent. Mississippi increased the number of its Negro extension workers from 22 in 1920 to 58 in 1936 - a gain of 36, or 163.6 percent. Texas increased its Negro workers from 23 in 1920 to 71 in 1936 - a gain of 48, or 202.7 percent. In Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Virginia there was little change in the number of Negro extension workers during the 17-year period. In Arkansas there were 6 less Negro extension workers employed in 1936 than in 1920 (fig. 6).

Number of Farms and Number of Negro Boys and Girls of Club Age per Extension Worker

The number of rural boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age per Negro extension worker varies from a high of 6,945 in Louisiana, to a low of 1,848



in Oklahoma. South Carolina is the second highest in number of Negro boys and girls per extension worker, the number being 6,142 followed next in order by Arkansas, with 5,776, then by Maryland, with 5,730. The average number of rural boys and girls of 4-H Club age per Negro extension work is 4,012 for the 15 States.

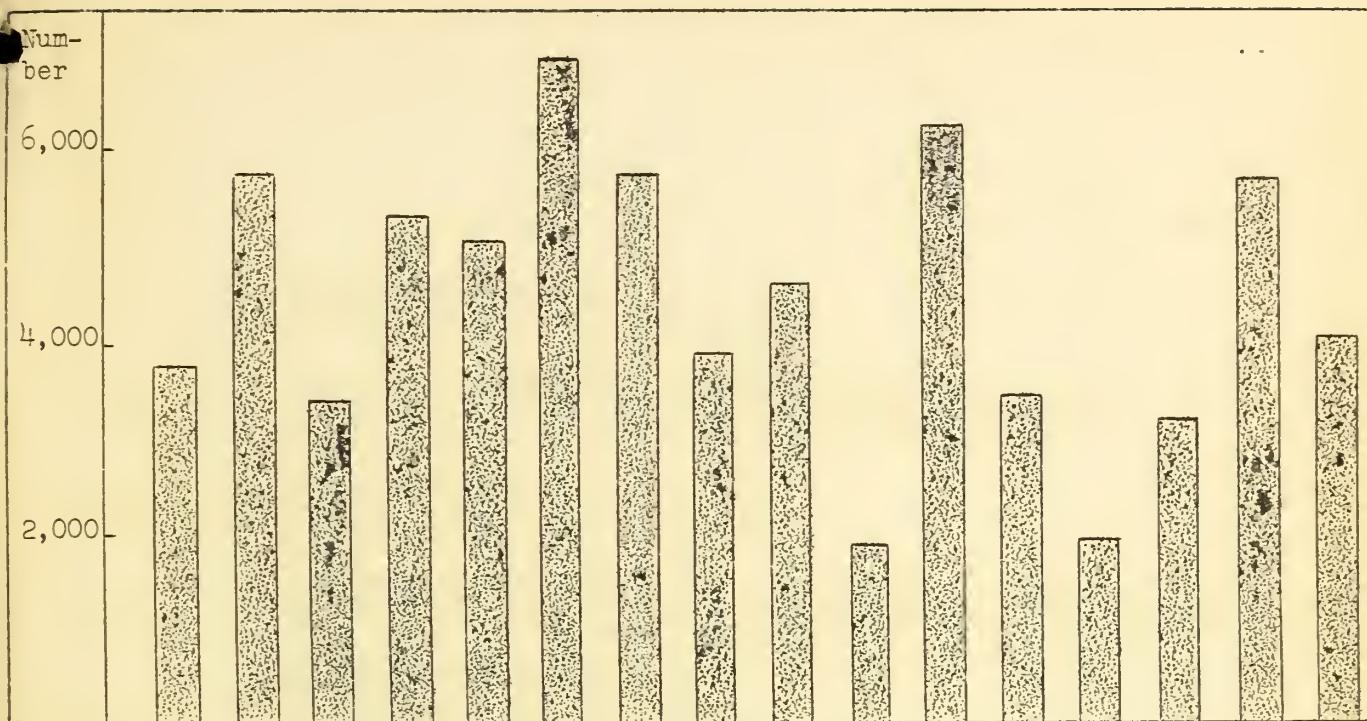
The average number of farms per Negro extension worker present some interesting comparisons also. Arkansas ranks the highest in the average number of farms per Negro extension worker. For each of its 17 workers there are 4,194 Negro farms according to the 1935 Census. Louisiana ranks second highest in the average number of farms per Negro extension worker, having 3,701 farms for each of the 19 workers. Mississippi ranks third with 2,914 farms per extension worker; West Virginia has only 231 Negro farms for each of its 3 extension workers; Maryland, 979 Negro farms for each of the 5, and Florida, 798 farms for each of the 16 extension workers. If the 15 States are taken together, there is an average of 1,886 Negro farms for each of the 432 extension workers (fig. 7).

4-H Club Enrollment per Extension Worker, by States

One measure of the effectiveness of 4-H Club work is the increase in enrollment per extension worker from year to year over a definite period. In figure 8, the growth in enrollment per extension worker is shown by groups of years such as, 1920-24, 1930-34, and 1935-36. In all of these States except Texas the annual enrollment per extension worker for 1935-36 surpassed the annual enrollment for 1920-24 with a reasonable increase. The loss in Texas may be due to the rather rapid increase in the number of agents in these States during recent years, or it may be due in part to a sparsely settled Negro population in certain counties where new agents were installed. In some instances the increase per agent is small, as in Kentucky and North Carolina, but notwithstanding this it is evident that some progress has been made (fig. 8).

Growth in 4-H Enrollment per Extension Worker, by Years,
1920-36

During the period 1920 to 1936 there was a substantial increase in the growth in number of Negro extension workers. In the former year the total number of workers was 235, and by the latter year the number had increased to 432 - a net gain of 197, or 83.8 percent. The enrollment per extension worker increased from 166 in 1920 to 306 in 1936 - a net gain of 140, or 84.3 percent. Figure 9 shows the growth in number of extension workers in all the States from 1920 to 1936, by years, and also the increases in enrollment per worker, by years, for the same period (fig. 9).



State	Number of Negro farms <u>1</u>	Number of Negro extension workers <u>2</u>	Average number of farms per Negro extension worker	Average number rural boys and girls 10-20 years of age per extension worker
Ala.	91,275	48	1,902	3,784
Ark.	71,300	17	4,194	5,776
Fla.	12,764	16	798	3,298
Ga.	73,285	42	1,745	5,233
Ky.	8,250	5	1,650	4,950
La.	70,315	19	3,701	6,945
Md.	4,894	5	979	5,730
Miss.	169,006	58	2,914	3,933
N. C.	69,373	43	1,613	4,588
Okl.	17,824	15	1,188	1,848
S. C.	76,537	33	2,319	6,142
Tenn.	34,396	19	1,810	3,393
Tex.	71,785	71	1,011	1,933
Va.	43,211	38	1,137	3,180
W. Va.	693	3	231	5,655
15 States	814,908	432	1,886	4,012

1 1935 Census.

2 June 30, 1936.

Figure 7. - Average number of rural boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age per Negro extension worker, by States.

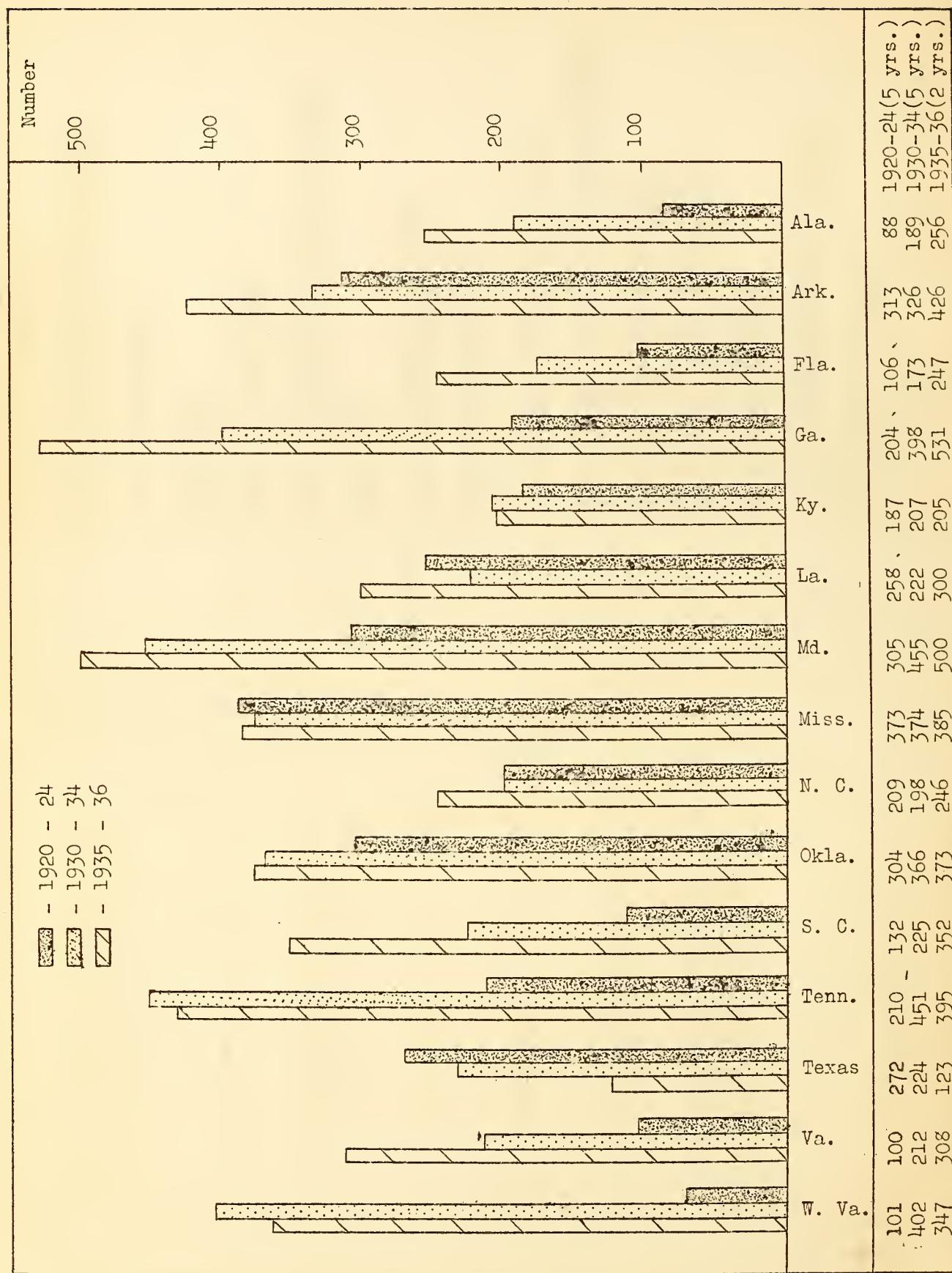


Figure 8. - Average yearly 4-H enrollment per Negro extension worker, 1920-36.

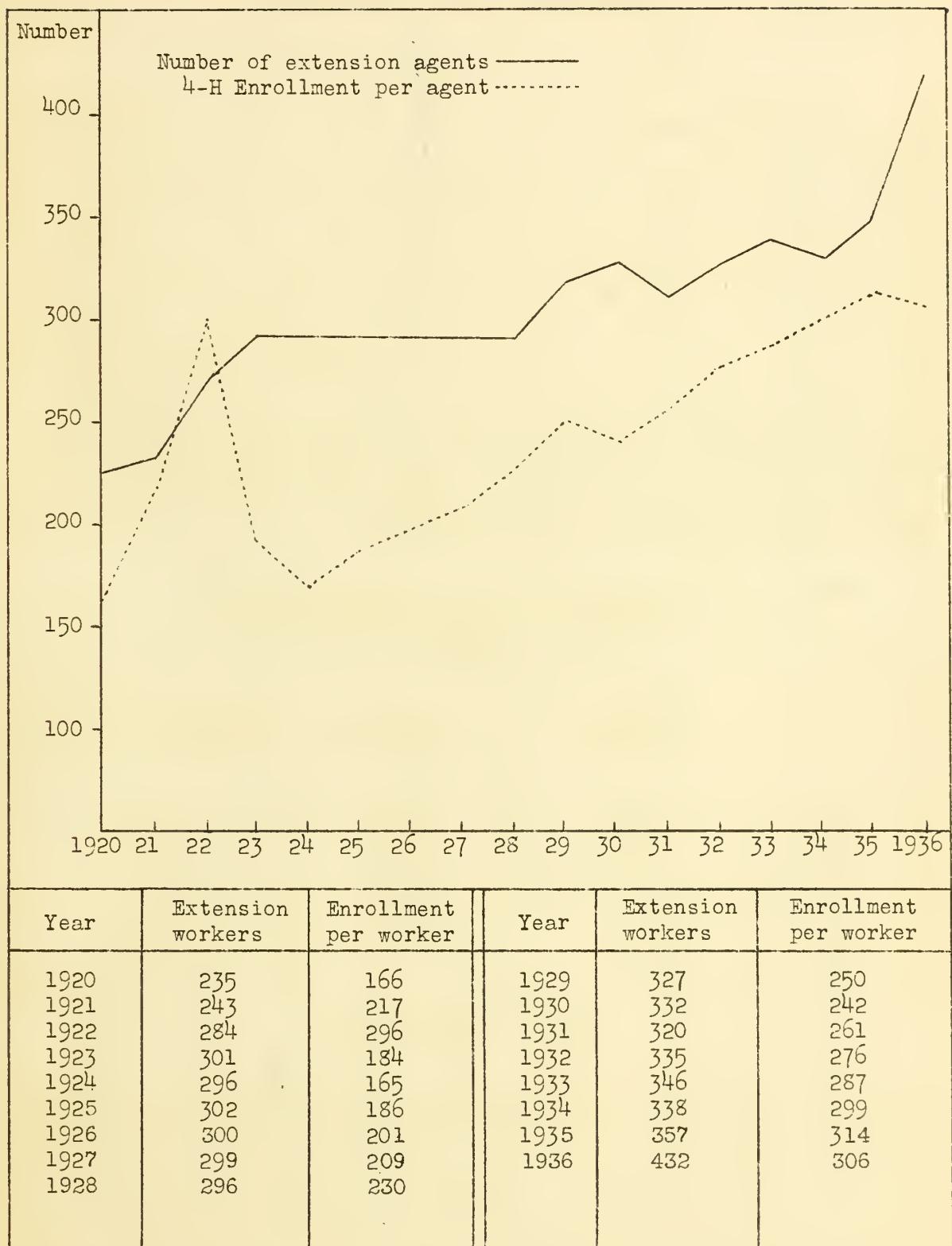


Figure 9. - Number of Negro extension workers and average 4-H Club enrollment per worker, 1920-36.

COMPOSITION OF NEGRO 4-H MEMBERSHIP

Boys and Girls Continuing in Club Work

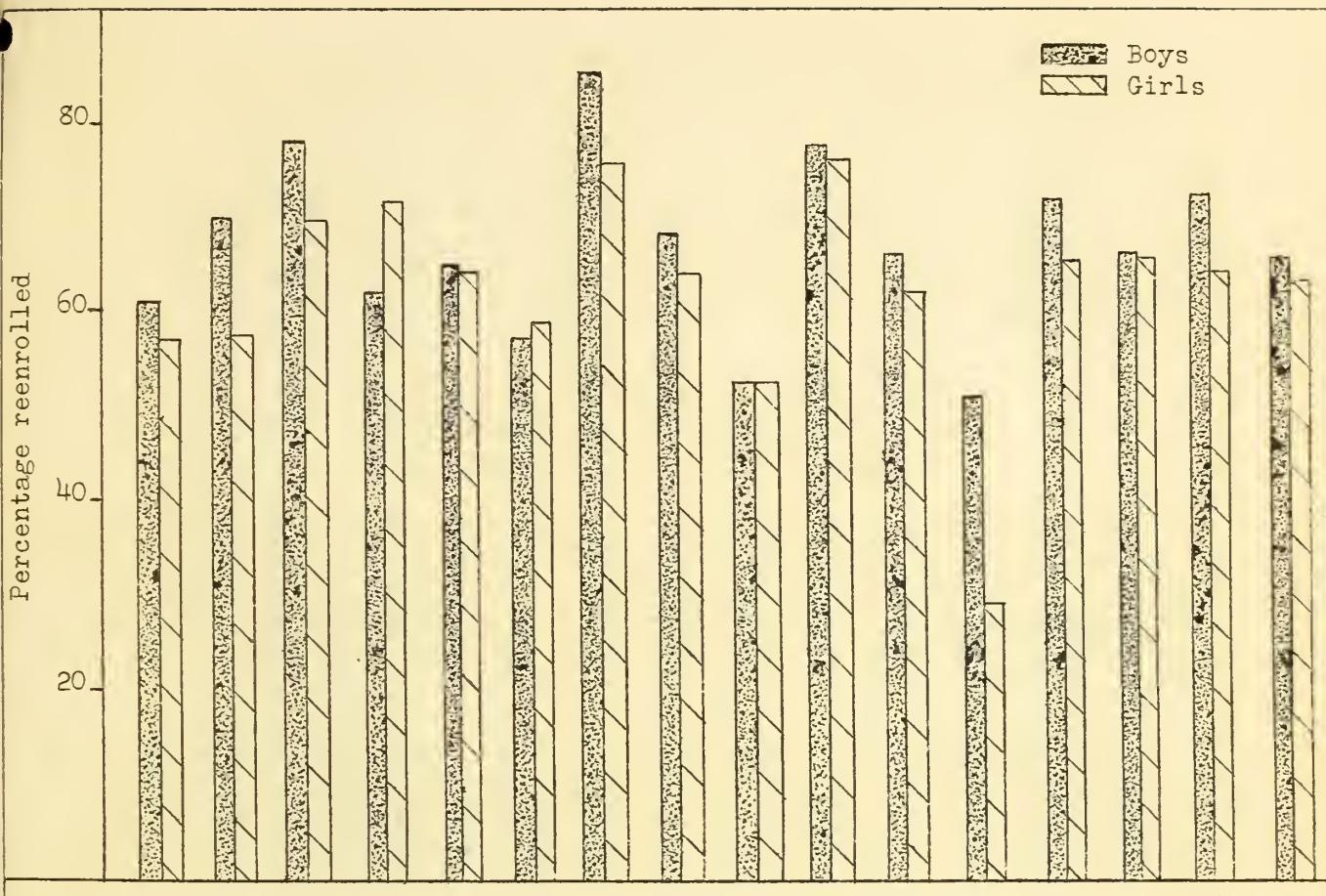
The extent to which Negro boys and girls continue in club work is one criterion for evaluating the satisfaction boys and girls derive from their club training. From the standpoint of the values derived from club work it is also important that boys and girls carry on the work for several years. As a whole Negro extension workers seem to have been quite successful in holding club members for more than 1 year. When all 15 States are considered, 64.6 percent of the boys and 62.7 percent of the girls included in the 1936 club membership had participated in club work prior to that year (fig. 10). Maryland reported the highest percentage of boys enrolled previously, 84.8 percent, whereas Tennessee ranked lowest in this respect, 51.4. In the case of girls, Oklahoma ranked highest with 75.6 percent enrolled previously, and Tennessee lowest with 28.3 percent of the 1936 membership made up of other than first-year members. A study of proportion of old and new members making up the total 4-H enrollment for the 15 States during the 7-year period 1930-1936, reveals comparatively little change (table 2), whereas the percentage of first-time enrollees was lower in 1935 than in previous years; the 1936 percentage of 36.5 was only slightly less than the 37.1 percent of new members in 1930.

Table 2. - Relation of the new enrollment to total enrollment in Negro 4-H club work
1930-36

Year	Total enrollment	New enrollment	Percentage total enrollment which is new
1930	80,214	29,736	37.1
1931	83,456	29,166	34.9
1932	92,366	32,358	35.0
1933	99,389	34,965	35.2
1934	101,016	34,020	33.7
1935	112,034	34,406	30.7
1936	132,365	48,344	36.5

Length of Membership

The percentages of current Negro club members' having been in the work for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years are shown in figure 11 for the years 1930 to 1936 for both boys and girls separately. The percentage of boy first-year members only in 1930 was 33.76 as compared to 39.01 percent for the girls. The percentage of boys enrolled for the first year in 1936 was 35.40 as compared to 37.30 for the girls. The percentage of boys enrolled for the second year in 1930 was 26.71 as compared to 26.56 for the girls. For the year 1936, 24.24 percent of the boys were enrolled for the second year as compared to 23.65 for the girls.



State	Percentage of boys enrolled previously	Percentage of girls enrolled previously
Alabama	61.4	56.8
Arkansas	69.6	57.9
Florida	78.6	70.8
Georgia	62.2	71.3
Kentucky	65.3	64.9
Louisiana	56.8	58.7
Maryland	84.8	74.4
Mississippi	67.9	65.6
North Carolina	53.3	52.4
Oklahoma	77.2	75.6
South Carolina	65.6	60.3
Tennessee	51.4	28.3
Texas	71.6	64.8
Virginia	66.1	65.4
West Virginia	72.0	62.4
15 States	64.6	62.7

Figure 10. - Percentage of the 1936 Negro 4-H membership previously enrolled in club work.

In 1930 the percentage of boys in the third-year group was 18.23 as compared to 15.84 percent for the girls. In 1936 the percentage of boys in the third-year group was 16.01 as compared to 16.76 for the girls. These data indicate a slight decrease in the percentage of boys in the third-year group in 1936 over 1930 and a slight increase in the number of girls for the same period. A substantial increase is shown in the percentage of both boys and girls in the sixth-year-and-over group for 1936 as compared to 1930. Apparently a little progress is being made in holding those in the upper age group in club work longer. Figure 11.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO 4-H CLUB MEMBERS
BY AGE GROUPS AND PERCENTAGE ENROLLED
BY YEARS 1930-36, WITH AVERAGE AGES

Data compiled with respect to the distribution of Negro club members by age groups as 10 to 12, 13 to 15, and 16 to 20 reveal some interesting comparisons. With reference to the enrollment of boys, the percentage of 10 to 12 year-olds was about 1.9 percent less in 1936 than in 1930. The enrollment of the 16 to 20 year-olds increased about 2.7 percent from 1930 to 1936.

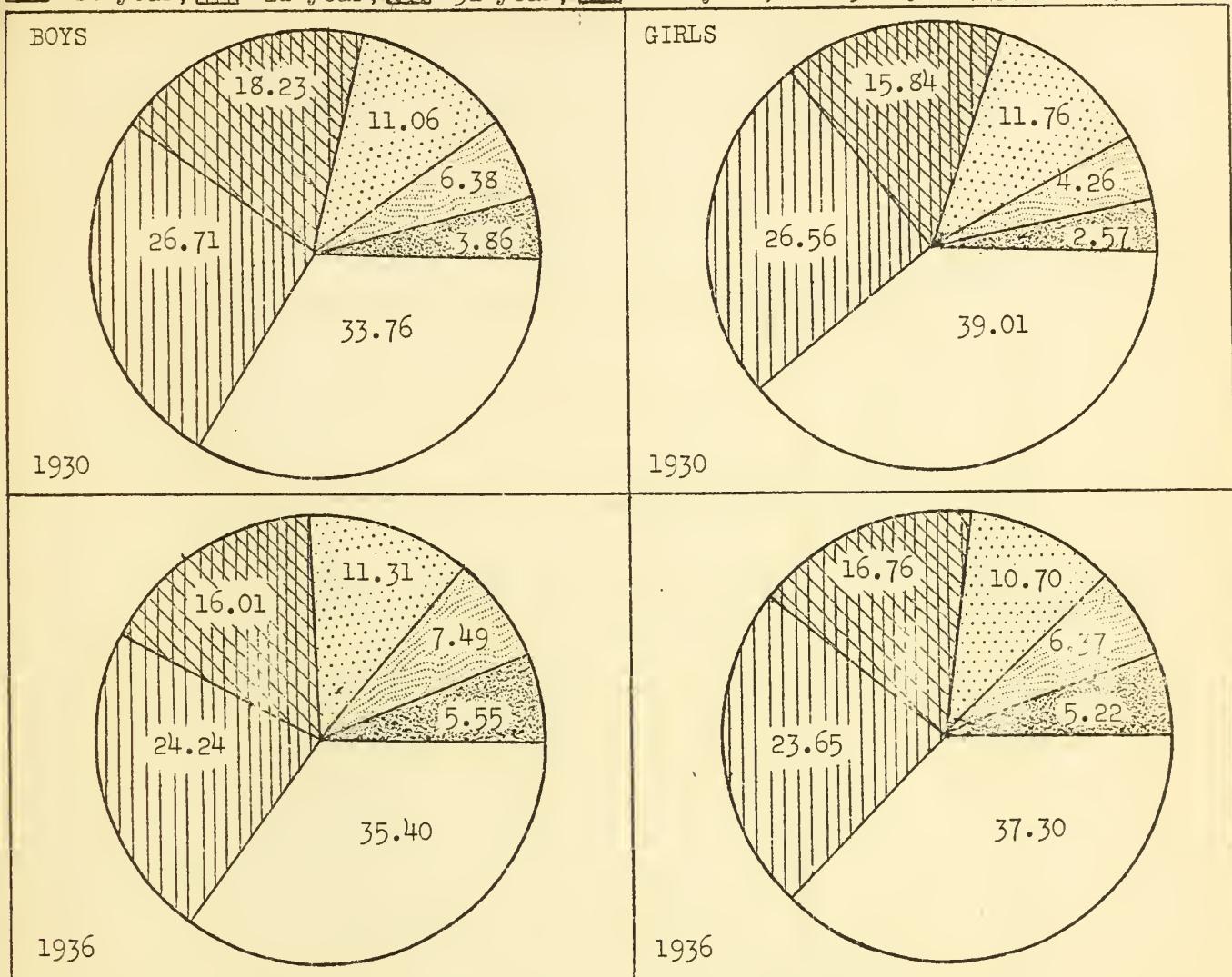
With respect to the enrollment of girls, the percentage of 10 to 12 year-olds was less by 4.0 percent in 1936 than in 1930, and the percentage of 16 to 20 year-olds was 3.6 percent higher in 1936 than in 1930. The variations, though slight, would indicate some progress either in keeping the boys and girls in club work for a longer period, or in getting more of the upper-age group to enroll. Obviously both factors may be contributing (table 3).

Only a very small change is noted in the average age of Negro club members from 1930 to 1936. In 1930 the average age for boys was 13.89 years as compared to 14.12 for 1936. With respect to the girls, the average age for 1930 was 13.75 as compared to 14.08 in 1936 (table 3).

Percentage of Negro 4-H Club Members out of School
1930-36

In recent years more actual effort has been made to reach a larger percentage of the out-of-school group of Negro farm boys and girls through 4-H Club work than heretofore. Although there has been no notable increase in the percentage of the total club enrollment of members out of school, there has been a substantial increase in the volume of club membership of the out-of-school group from the year 1930 to 1936. The percentage of the total enrollment of members out of school in 1930 was 11.7. By 1936 this had increased to 12.9 percent. The actual number of Negro 4-H Club members out of school in 1930 was 9,376. In 1936 this number had increased to 17,044 - a net gain of 7,668, or 81.8 percent.

Figure 11. - Percentage of 4-H Club members enrolled in 1930 and 1936 for
 1st year, 2d year, 3d year, 4th year, 5th year, 6th year.



Year	First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year	Fifth year	Sixth year and over
<u>BOYS</u>						
1930	33.76	26.71	18.23	11.06	6.38	3.86
1931	33.86	24.28	19.87	11.28	6.19	4.52
1932	35.96	22.60	16.75	12.49	6.98	5.22
1933	33.68	26.41	16.51	10.81	6.89	5.70
1934	33.09	25.21	16.16	11.43	8.43	5.68
1935	30.64	25.04	18.32	12.09	8.10	5.81
1936	35.40	24.24	16.01	11.31	7.49	5.55
<u>GIRLS</u>						
1930	39.01	26.56	15.84	11.76	4.26	2.57
1931	35.58	25.90	18.40	11.13	4.98	4.01
1932	34.42	25.88	18.48	11.74	5.79	3.69
1933	36.13	25.44	16.88	11.49	6.18	3.88
1934	34.11	24.91	17.64	11.76	6.86	4.72
1935	30.77	26.78	18.34	12.19	6.58	5.34
1936	37.30	23.65	16.76	10.70	6.37	5.22

Table 3. - Distribution of Negro 4-H club members by groups
with average ages

	Boys			Girls		
	Percentage by age groups	10-12 years	13-15 years	16-20 years	Average age	Percentage by age groups
1930	34.4	37.5	28.1	13.89	36.7	36.6
1931	32.7	37.7	29.6	14.02	33.8	37.2
1932	32.7	34.8	32.5	14.18	32.6	35.4
1933	33.6	36.1	30.3	14.04	32.9	36.6
1934	31.0	37.7	31.3	14.18	31.7	37.6
1935	33.1	36.3	30.6	14.06	32.6	37.2
1936	32.5	36.7	30.8	14.12	32.7	37.0

VOLUNTARY LOCAL LEADERSHIP
IN NEGRO 4-H CLUB WORK

The success of 4-H Club work depends largely on the amount and character of the voluntary local leadership available. Since the beginning of club work local people have been important factors in helping to develop the club program and to put it into effect.

Number of Local Leaders

The number of local leaders in Negro club work increased from 10,469 in 1930 to 14,639 in 1936 - a net gain of 4,170, or 39.8 percent. The number of 4-H clubs increased from 3,986 to 5,265 for the same period - a net gain of 1,279, or 32.1 percent. There was practically no change in the average local leader per club during the period 1930 to 1936. However, the number of club members per leader increased from 7.6 to 9.0 during this period due to the increased size of clubs (table 4).

Table 4. - The average number of local leaders per club

Year	Local leader	Number of clubs	Average local leader per club	4-H members per leader
1930	10,469	3,986	2.6	7.7
1931	10,532	3,811	2.8	7.9
1932	11,127	4,044	2.8	8.5
1933	13,653	4,361	3.1	7.3
1934	9,918	4,134	2.4	10.2
1935	13,716	4,516	3.0	8.2
1936	14,639	5,265	2.8	9.0

Leader-Training Meetings Attended

As club work increases in membership and effectiveness over the years, it is obvious that local people must wield even a greater influence in this phase of extension teaching. This means that local leaders must be trained for the work they are to do. Because of differences in native ability, previous education and experience, and general adaptability, some local leaders need more training than others, and the training program must be adapted to the ability and needs of individual leaders.

The number of leader-training meetings attended by local leaders increased from 2,455 in 1930 to 4,094 in 1936 - a net gain of 1,639 or 66.8 percent. Attendance at meetings increased for the same period from 16,624 to 54,346 - a net gain of 37,722, or 226.9 percent. The average attendance per meeting increased from 6.77 in 1930 to 13.27 in 1936, and the average meeting per leader increased from 1.6 to 3.7 for the same period (table 5). The average number of meetings per club conducted by local leaders with extension agent not present was 2.49 in 1936 as compared to 0.65 in 1930, indicating that local leaders are assuming progressively greater responsibility.

Table 5. - Local leader training meetings attended by leaders

Year	Number of local leaders	Number of meetings attended	Attendance at meetings	Average attendance per meeting	Number of meetings attended per leader
1930	10,469	2,455	16,624	6.77	1.6
1931	10,532	2,489	19,032	7.65	1.8
1932	11,127	2,420	22,748	9.40	2.0
1933	13,653	3,048	28,495	9.35	2.1
1934	9,918	3,104	40,600	13.08	4.1
1935	13,716	3,742	45,653	12.20	3.3
1936	14,639	4,094	54,346	13.27	3.7

AVERAGE SIZE OF CLUBS

The number of clubs increased from 3,986 in 1930 to 5,265 in 1936 - a gain of 1,279 clubs, or 32.1 percent. The average number of clubs per agent increased from 15.8 in 1930 to 17.7 in 1936 - an increase of 1.9. The average enrollment per club increased from 20.1 in 1930 to 25.1 in 1936 - a gain of 5.0 members per club. These data therefore reveal a 25-percent gain in the average enrollment per club for the period 1930-36 (table 6).

Table 6.- Average number of clubs per Negro extension agent and average enrollment per club

Year	Number of agents reporting	Number of clubs	Average number of clubs per agent	Average enrollment per club
1930	252	3,986	15.8	20.1
1931	270	3,811	14.1	21.9
1932	291	4,044	13.9	22.8
1933	299	4,361	14.6	22.3
1934	228	4,134	18.1	24.4
1935	255	4,516	17.7	24.8
1936	298	5,265	17.7	25.1

DEMONSTRATION AND JUDGING TEAMS

During the period 1930-36 the number of demonstration teams increased from 1,750 to 3,247 - a gain of 1,497, or 85.5 percent. The number of demonstration teams per club increased from 0.44 in 1930 to 0.62 in 1936, but the number of teams was higher in some of the intervening years from 1930 to 1936. With respect to judging teams, the number increased from 1,164 in 1930 to 2,562 in 1936 - a gain of 1,398, or 120.1 percent. The

number of teams per club increased from 0.29 in 1930 to 0.49 in 1936. However the number of judging teams per club was higher in 1933, 1934, and 1935 than in 1936. Whether the smaller number of both demonstration and judging teams in 1936 than during the years just previous indicates more than a temporary change in emphasis cannot be ascertained at this time (table 7).

Table 7. - Negro 4-H club demonstration and judging teams, 1930-36

Year	Number of clubs	Demonstration teams		Judging teams	
		Number	Number per club	Number	Number per club
1930	3,986	1,750	0.44	1,164	0.29
1931	3,811	2,756	0.72	1,612	0.42
1932	4,044	3,054	0.76	1,848	0.46
1933	4,361	2,922	0.67	2,423	0.56
1934	4,134	2,953	0.71	2,226	0.54
1935	4,516	3,641	0.81	2,939	0.65
1936	5,265	3,247	0.62	2,562	0.49

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This analysis of extension work with Negro farm youth reveals the present status and trends in the growth and development of the work over the period 1920 to 1936. In certain instances, however, the analysis concerns data for the period 1930 to 1936, and in other instances the data used portray trends in Negro club work by individual States for the year 1936 only.

According to the 1930 Census figures which doubtless have undergone some change because of movements to and from the city, deaths, births, etc., there were 1,733,034 Negro rural boys and girls from 10 to 20 years of age in the 15 Southern States. Of this number 132,365, or 7.64 percent, were enrolled in 4-H Club work in 1936.

The percentage of States' eligibles enrolled ranged from as high as 20.8 percent in Oklahoma to as low as 4.0 in Kentucky, Louisiana ranking next, with an enrollment of 4.02 percent.

Substantial progress was made in all the 15 States with respect to increase in Negro club enrollment from 1920 to 1936. South Carolina showed the largest percentage of increase in enrollment - 2,617 percent, but this State had only 413 club members enrolled in 1920. Georgia experienced the next largest percentage of increase - 484. Arkansas ranked lowest in percentage of increase in club enrollment, but had next to the largest club enrollment in 1920 exceeded only by Mississippi.

Substantial increases are noted in percentage of completions for Negro club boys for 1936 over 1920. West Virginia was the only State having a smaller percentage of completions in 1936 than in 1920. With respect to increases in the percentage of Negro club girls completing, the differences are less marked. Florida and Virginia had a smaller percentage of completions in 1936 than in 1920. Alabama and Oklahoma remained about stationary.

The number of Negro boys enrolled for 1920 was 22,136. In 1936 the enrollment had increased to 54,102 - a gain of 31,966 or 144.4 percent. With respect to the girls, the enrollment in 1920 was 16,849 as compared to 78,263 in 1936 - a gain of 61,414, or 364.5 percent.

The percentage of boys completing club work in 1920 was 21.8. In 1936 the percentage was 67.6. As to the girls, the percentage of completions for 1920 was 48.1 and for 1936, 68.9.

The number of Negro extension workers by States shows Texas highest, with 71 workers, followed next by Mississippi, with 58, and then by Alabama, with 48. West Virginia ranks lowest, with only 3 Negro extension workers in 1936.

Arkansas has the largest number of farms per Negro extension worker, with 4,194 followed next by Louisiana, with 3,701. West Virginia is the lowest ranking State in the average number of farms per Negro worker, with 231.

The State having the largest number of rural boys and girls per Negro extension worker was Louisiana, with 6,945. The lowest ranking State in this regard was Oklahoma, with 1,848.

With respect to the average 4-H enrollment per Negro extension worker, Georgia stands at the top, with 531 members for 1935-36. Texas stands lowest, with 123 members per Negro extension worker.

The total number of Negro extension workers in 1920 was 235, and the club enrollment per worker was 166. By 1936 the number of Negro workers had increased to 432, and the enrollment per worker to 306 members.

The total Negro club enrollment in 1930 was 80,214, of which 29,736, or 37.1 percent, represented the new enrollment for that year. In 1936 the total enrollment was 132,365, of which 48,344, or 36.5 percent, represented the new enrollment for that year.

Of the total Negro club enrollment for 1936 which represented the reenrolled there is considerable variation. With reference to the boys who reenrolled, Maryland was highest, with 84.8 percent, and Tennessee was lowest, with 51.4. As regards the percentage of girls who reenrolled, the highest was Oklahoma, with 75.6 percent, and the lowest was Tennessee, with 28.3.

With reference to the length of membership in 1930, 35.8 percent of the Negro boys had been in club work for 1 year only, and 3.9 percent had been members 6 years and over. By 1936, 35.4 percent had been in club work for 1 year only, and 5.6 percent had been in the work for 6 years and over.

As to the girls, in 1930, 39 percent had been in club work for 1 year only, and 2.6 percent had been members 6 years and over. By 1936 the percentage of members in for 1 year only was 37.3, and for 6 years and over it was 5.2.

With respect to age groups in 1930, 34.4 percent of the boys were in the 10-to 12-year-old group, and 28.1 percent were in the 16-to 20-year-old group. By 1936, the 10-to 12-year-old group comprised 32.5 percent, and the 16-to 20-year olds, 30.8. The average age for boys in 1930 was 13.89 years, and for 1936 it was 14.12.

As to the girls, 36.7 percent were in the 10-to 12-year-old group, and 26.7 percent were in the 16-to 20-year-old group. In 1936, the 10-to 12-year-old group comprised 32.7 percent, and the 16-to 20-year-olds, 30.3. For the girls, the average age in 1930 was 13.75 years, and in 1936 it was 14.08.

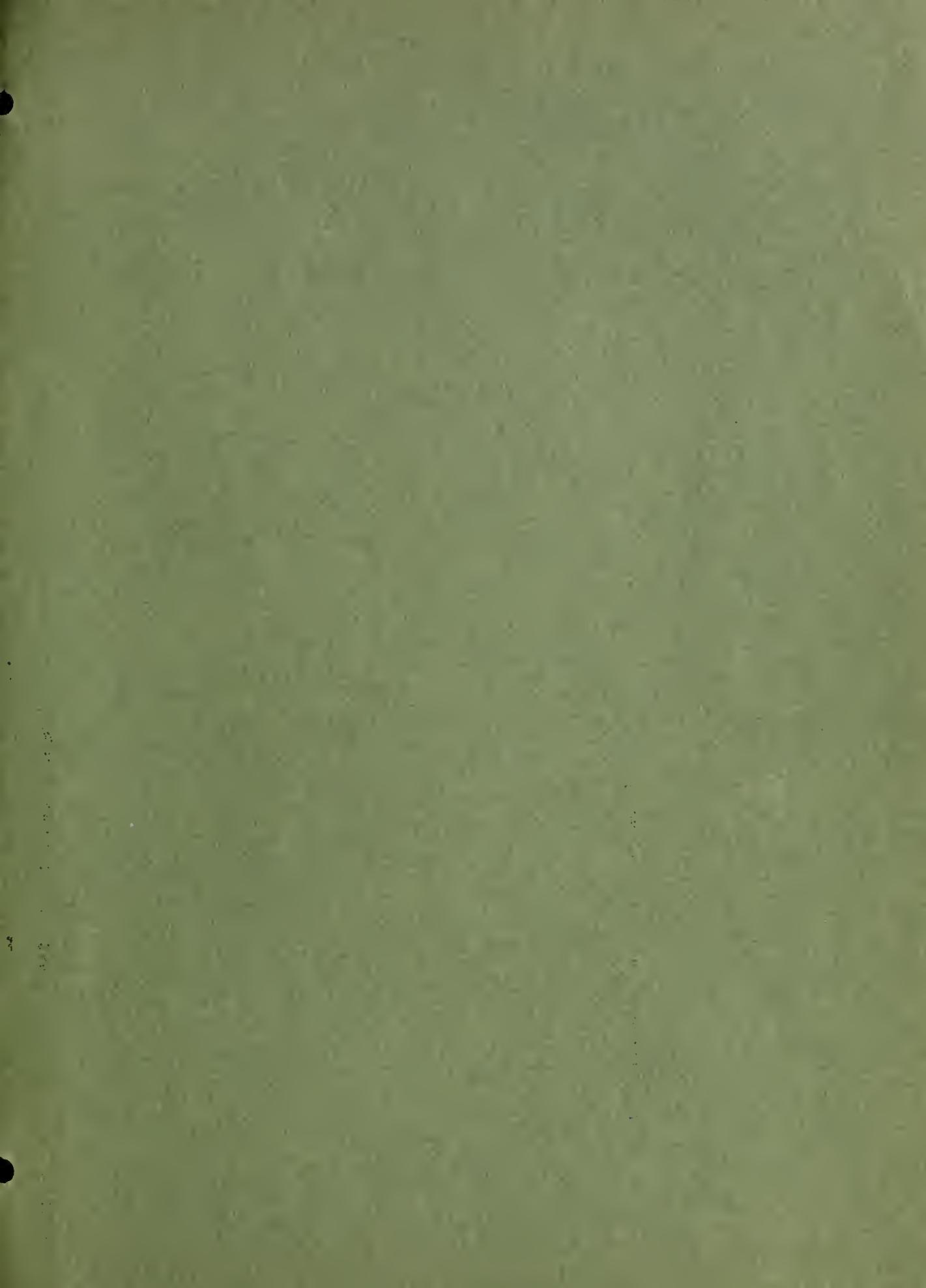
The number of local leaders for Negro club work increased from 10,469 in 1930 to 14,639 in 1936. The number of clubs increased from 3,986 in 1930 to 5,265 in 1936.

The number of leader-training meetings attended by leaders increased from 2,455 in 1930 to 4,094 in 1936. The attendance at meetings increased from 16,624 in 1930 to 54,346 in 1936. The average meeting per leader increased from 1.6 in 1930 to 3.7 in 1936.

The average number of clubs per agent increased from 15.8 in 1930 to 17.7 in 1936. The average enrollment per club increased from 20.1 in 1930 to 25.1 in 1936.

The number of demonstration teams increased from 1,750 in 1930 to 3,247 in 1936. The number of demonstration teams per club for the former year was 0.44, and for the latter year 0.62. The number of judging teams was 1,164 in 1930 and 2,562 in 1936. The number of judging teams per club was 0.29 the former year and 0.49 in the latter year.





Extension Service Circular 288

July 1938

Statistical Analysis of Negro 4-H Club Work

With Special Reference to 1936

Erwin H. Shinn



Extension Studies and Teaching Section

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service.....C. W. WARBURTON Director

REUBEN BRIGHAM Assistant Director

Division of Cooperative Extension.....C. B. SMITH Chief
Washington, D. C.